

Notes and Descriptions of West American Cerambycidae (Coleoptera).

By E. GORTON LINSLEY, Oakland, California.

Aplagiognathus remotus new species.

Elongate, reddish-brown, shining. Head piceous, densely and coarsely rugoso-punctate; mandibles stout, shorter than head, irregular in shape, sides subangulate, dorsal surface with a laterally compressed, longitudinal carina, punctation coarse; antennae attaining the basal third of elytra, scape stout, coarsely punctured, remaining segments slender. Prothorax transverse, twice as wide as long, sides subparallel, with a number of small, uneven, spine-like teeth along the margin; apex and base sinuate; surface not coarsely punctured, without any large irregularly sculptured areas. Elytra scarcely wider than the prothorax, twice as long as broad, widest just behind the middle; costae indistinctly evident; apices rotundate-truncate, without trace of sutural spine. Tarsi moderately dilated, first segment longer than second. Fifth ventral abdominal segment transverse, densely fringed at apex with yellow hairs. Length (exclusive of mandibles) 42.5 mm.; breadth 16 mm.

Holotype ♂, (No. 3822 Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.) and one *paratype*, from Mt. Washington, near Nogales, ARIZONA, alt. 6000 feet, July 20, 1919, J. A. Kusché collector, in the collection of Dr. E. C. Van Dyke, to whom I am indebted for the privilege of studying this species.

This, the first recorded species of *Aplagiognathus* from within the borders of the United States, seems perfectly congeneric with the Mexican *A. spinosus* Newman and *A. hybosoma* Bates. From both of these, however, *A. remotus* may be distinguished by the short, closely-placed lateral spines of the prothorax and the absence of irregular pronotal sculpture.

STENODONTES (MALLODON) MASTICATOR Thomson.

This Mexican species occurs in Arizona both in the Chiricahua Mts. (Van Dyke collection) and Huachuca Mts. (J. O. Martin collection). The species resembles a small *S. dasytomus*, but differs in the tridentate genae and the finely punctured pronotum with reduced and completely separated glabrous areas.

STENODONTES (NOTIOPLEURUS) LOBIGENIS Bates.

Mr. R. E. Blackwelder has recently submitted to me a series of over fifty examples of *S. lobigenis* from Palm Springs, California. These specimens differ from typical Mexican and Lower Californian examples, only in the shorter mandibles of the male. The subgenus *Nochopleurus* is distinguished by the arcuate met-episterna, but this condition apparently exists only in the male. In the female the met-episterna is straight, although distinctly narrower than in either *Stenodontes* (s. str.) or *Mallodon*.

TETROPIUM AURIPILIS Bates.

I have before me a beautiful *Tetropium* from the Chiricahua Mts., Arizona, taken by Mr. J. A. Kusche on Fly's Peak, alt. 9000 feet, (Van Dyke collection). The specimen is shining black, with the antennae, legs, and prothorax densely pilose, and the elytra indistinctly costate and clothed with a short, dense, golden orange pubescence. Notwithstanding a difference of over 1200 miles in distribution and the fact that one individual was captured in a locality on the edge of the tropics, Las Vigas, Mexico, and the other in a desert mountain range, the Arizona example agrees so well with Bates'¹ very brief description of *T. auripilis*, that I hesitate to describe it as new.

Oeme californica new species.

Elongate, testaceous, clothed with a short, dense, yellowish pubescence. Head narrower than prothorax, densely, finely punctured; front short, vertex deeply, longitudinally sulcate; eyes coarsely granulated; antennae slender, uniformly testaceous, one-half longer than the body in the male, about as long as body in the female, segments three to five or six ciliated, tuberculate on inner side; scape moderately stout, very densely and coarsely punctured, second segment small, broader than long, third segment about twice as long as scape, fourth and following segments diminishing gradually in length toward apex. Prothorax transverse, strongly constricted over basal fourth, widest just behind the middle and gradually narrowed anteriorly; apex a little wider than base; punctation fine, dense, with a narrow longitudinal polished line in the male, and a

¹ Biol. Centr.-Amer. Col. V, 1885, p. 435.

broad median vitta in the female. Elytra nearly four times as long as broad, wider than the prothorax, feebly tricostate, the two inner costae most evident; apices narrowly rounded. Body beneath finely punctured, pubescent; abdomen brownish, last segment emarginate in the male, rounded in the female. Length 20-22 mm.; breadth 4-5 mm.

Holotype ♂, (No. 3823 Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.), from Yosemite Valley, CALIFORNIA, June, 1908, E. M. Erhorn collector, *allotype* ♀, (No. 3824 Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.) Pasadena, Calif., August, 1925, A. C. Davis collector, and one *paratype*, ♂, Lake Tahoe, Calif., July, 1931, L. W. Saylor collector, in the collection of the writer. Mr. Davis' example was reared from *Pinus*.

This species has stood in collections for many years under the name *O. costata* LeConte, a species to which it bears no great resemblance. *O. costata* is nigro-piceous, with the antennae very densely ciliated on all sides, and a less pronounced basal constriction of the prothorax. *O. californica* is more closely related to *O. rigida* Say, from which it may be distinguished by its large size (20-22 mm.), more evident elytral costae, and long antennae.

Oeme laticollis new species.

Elongate, parallel, piceous. Head very coarsely, closely punctate, sparsely clothed with pale recumbent pubescence; maxillary palpi with last two segments somewhat flattened; antennae longer than the body in the male, shorter than the body in the female, coarsely densely punctured, ciliated within and without; scape moderately stout, two and one-half times as long as broad, second segment about as long as broad, third segment about two times as long as first, fourth and remaining segments gradually diminishing in length toward apex. Prothorax distinctly transverse, one-fifth wider than long in the male, one-third wider in the female, broadest behind the middle, constricted at base, narrower at base than at apex; apical two-thirds rounded at the sides in the male, subparallel and gradually narrowed anteriorly in the female; punctuation fine, deep, close, with a short, polished, longitudinal groove at base; sparsely clothed with a pale, recumbent pile, intermixed with scattered longer suberect hairs. Elytra tricostate, shining,

coarsely but irregularly punctured, clothed with suberect pale hairs; apices broadly rotundate-truncate. Legs indistinctly paler, coarsely punctured, clothed with pale hairs; first segment of the posterior tarsi longer than the second and third segments together. Body beneath paler, moderately densely, finely punctured, shining, clothed with pale suberect hairs; last ventral abdominal segment sub-truncate at apex in male, narrowly rounded at the apex in the female. Length 18-22 mm.; breadth 4-5 mm.

Holotype ♂, (No. 3825 Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.), *allotype* ♀, (No. 3826 Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.), and several paratypes, taken in Sequoia National Park, CALIFORNIA by Mr. F. T. Scott. *Paratypes* in the collection of Mr. Scott and the writer.

Oecme laticollis is closely related to *O. gracilis* LeConte. However, a series of the latter species from Poway, San Diego County (type locality) in the collection of Dr. F. E. Blaisdell, show the LeConte species to be smaller and narrower, with the prothorax about as broad as long, the elytral costae only faintly indicated, and the last two segments of the maxillary palpi cylindrical. The unique type of *Paranoplium densicollis* Casey² is a typical *Oecme gracilis* and probably came from San Diego.

***Psyrassa brevicornis* new species.**

Elongate, black, shining, head and prothorax rufous. Head moderately closely, variolately punctured; eyes black, coarsely granulated; antennae slightly shorter than the body in the male, attaining the middle of the elytra in the female, flattened, clothed with recumbent pubescence, sparsely ciliate on inner side; first two segments piceous, remaining segments black; segments three to five spinose at apex, three to nine carinate; scape stout, coarsely punctured, second segment slightly longer than broad, third segment a little shorter than scape, outer segments subequal except eleventh which is longer and more slender than tenth. Prothorax a fifth longer than broad, sparsely, shallowly, but coarsely punctate; base constricted; sides ciliate with long erect pale hairs. Elytra wider at base than prothorax, more than three times as long as broad, coarsely, closely punctured, clothed with short suberect pale hairs; apices feebly

² Mem. Coleopt. XI, 1924, p. 250.

emarginate-truncate. Legs slender, black, more finely punctured, clothed with long pale hairs; femora at base reddish-piceous. Body beneath clothed with pale suberect hairs; pro-, meso-, and meta-sternum reddish; abdomen piceous, fifth ventral abdominal segment of female rounded at apex, of male truncate at apex. Length 11 mm; breadth 2.3 mm.

Holotype ♂, (No. 3827 Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.), *allotype* ♀, (No. 3828 Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.), and eleven *paratypes*, taken by the writer at Brownsville, TEXAS, between May 28 and June 6, 1932. Additional paratypes taken with the above, in the collection of Mr. J. O. Martin. The specimens were taken at light and collected on dead branches of *Acacia farnesiana* and *Pithecolobium flexicaulis*.

Closely related to *P. basicornis* Pascoe and *P. sallaci* Bates, but differing from these in having the antennal scape and legs piceous, antennal segments three to five spinose at apex and three to nine carinate, the prothorax less coarsely punctured and more densely pilose, and the elytral apices emarginate-truncate but not bidentate. From *P. sallaci* it further differs in its larger size, and in the shorter antennae which do not reach the apex of the body in either sex.

PHYMATODES BLANDUS LeConte subsp. **picipes** new subspecies.

This species occurs in northern California on various species of *Salix*. The typical form has the head, thorax, legs, and antennal scape rufous, the elytra metallic blue, and only the abdomen piceous. In the central Sierra Nevada Mountains, this form is replaced by a race in which the head, legs, and antennal scape are entirely piceous, as well as the apical and basal margins of the prothorax. This geographical race I propose to designate as *P. blandus* subsp. *picipes* new subspecies. *Holotype* (No. 3829 Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.) and several *paratypes* collected by the writer in Yosemite Valley, CALIFORNIA, during May and June, 1930.

(To be continued)